

378-395

Theodosius I the Great
was Emperor of Rome (Constantinople)

Aug 9, 378

Battle of Adensopla

Roman Army & cavalry under
Emperor Valens (c 328-378) was defeated
by Visigoth cavalry Aug 9, 378

1912 Dates' J-BK

r (364-378)

Aug 9, 378
(328-378)

VALENS

Roman emperor of the East (364-378)
the brother VALENTINIAN I, with whom
he shared the empire

Valens reduced taxes by 25%.
He defeated the Ostrogoths in a war lasting
from 367 to 369, defeated the Persians (372)
and permitted the Goths, who were
hard pressed by the advancing hordes
of the Huns, to settle in Thrace.

This brought about war with the
Goths themselves in which the
army of Valens was completely routed
and he was slain at Adranople

Aug 9, 378

May 378

Valens arrived with the main body of
his forces at end of May 378

Vandals won the Battle of ADRIANOPLIS.
A victory over the Roman empire opened up
the way to the "Barbarians".

Rome faced a mounting crisis in the last quarter
of the 4th century. A second phase of "wandering
of the nations" began. Goths, who lived beyond
the Danube i.e. north already were Christians
though they were Arians. In 370 the Huns from
Asia overran their lands & about 40,000 Vandals
sought refuge within the empire. In 376

Emperor Valens allowed them to settle
south of the Danube.

In 378 the Visigoths rose against their masters
and their cavalry won a crushing victory
at Adrianople, during which the emperor
was killed. The Teutonic advance now
became irresistible.

3rd Battle of ADRIANOPLIS (Turkey)

The Goths defeated and slew
Valens, emperor of the
Roman Empire

Early June 378

Sebastians had begun operations in
the area around Nicaea (14 mi north of Adrianople)

mid July 378

Tibens reached the city of Adranople.
The good news were: the success of Sebastianus
who with 2000 men had destroyed a Gothic
column Ⓛ Gratian was approaching

Aug 7, 378

A predominantly Alanic detachment
of Magyarian cavalry had attacked 1000 Roman
lightly armed troops at CASTRA MARTIS and
inflicted some losses.

The war council, presided over by Valens
decided to seek battle. Sebastianus the chief
commander prevailed against cautious
councilors. Valens decided to attack

Aug. 9, 378

In morning, imperial army left city of Barcanople. The baggage train was left under guard. The Goths awaited the Romans in and around their circle of wagons. The Romans had to march 11 mi in scorching heat. The Roman advance detachment discovered that the Goths were far more numerous than had been assumed.

While negotiations were being prepared, two Roman units had begun hostilities without orders and they dragged along the rest of the army in a mere

disorganized position.

The battle had hardly begun when a lightning quick attack of the Gothic Cavalry (Sethens & Safras) the Goths & Huns horsemen fell upon the right flank of the Romans & rolled it up from the side or by rear, then one detachment of Gothic cavalry went round to the other flank & repeated, meanwhile, Fritigern's foot soldiers left the wagons & were attacking from the front, the Roman cavalry fled, and the tactical infantry reserves did the same. Surrounded on all sides the Roman army was cut down and with it, the emperor Valens & most of the generals no-less than 35 high ranking officers; the night was mournful - some Romans escaped in the darkness

Aug. 10 to Aug. 12, 378

Over Enigmas compulsion, the Goths
attacked Adranonph. They were repulsed
with bloody losses.

Philippopolis-PLOVDIV and PERINTHUS
also held out against the Goths
at Adranonph a suffocating downpour
drenched them & the Goths thought the heavens
were collapsing.
They did not learn to use the equipment

to capture fortified towns where the food was stored, so again the Goths went hungry.

Fritigern was neither able to keep together his warriors nor follow a specific plan

Iulius, the commander of the Eastern Army, ordered the Gothic garrisons within his sphere of command in Asia Minor to be dispossessed & cut down. He had obtained authorization from the senate at Constantinople, that this action cost him, his job.